

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Sixty Years
the Standard for purity,
strength and healthfulness.

Made from pure,
grape cream of tartar,
free from alum and
phosphatic
acids.

You Can Save

You Can Save If
You Will Only Try

You will find that the saving
habit pays after you have practiced
it a while.

It is better than a legacy of a
fortune.

It increases the desire to practice
economy and thrift, and thus
enables the persistent saver to lay
the foundation of a fortune. One
dollar will start you.

OGDEN STATE BANK

Capital and Surplus, \$235,000.00

H. C. BIGELOW, president.

J. M. BROWNING, Vice. Pres.

A. P. BIGELOW, Cashier.

J. E. HALVERSON, Asst. Cashier.

A FAMOUS QUAKER CENTER IN ENGLAND

The Society of Friends will officially
take over, on the 29th of this month
the famous old farm house near the
village of Chalfont St. Giles in Buck-
inghamshire. Old Jordans, as the
building is called, is an ancient
Quaker relic, intimately associated
with the early days of the Friends'
movement, and it has until now been
the property of St. Luke's Hospital
in London. The hospital trustees,
who use several of the other buildings
on the estate as convalescent homes,
consented to sell the famous home-
stead to its ancient owners some time
ago. The purchase fund, totaling
something over \$15,000, with the cost
of the necessary repairs, has now
been raised by a subscription among
the Quakers in so substantial a pro-
portion as to procure the transfer of
the property at the forthcoming quar-
ter day.

Old Jordans is more than 250 years

old, and though at present rather
old of repair, is to be restored after
the trim but commodious fashion of
architecture which prevailed when
the Quakers conducted their services
in secret in its quiet kitchen. The
Jordans meeting-house, another
Quaker antiquity, stands near by, and
in its out of the world churchyard
rest the bodies of William Penn and
most of the members of the family.

It was partly due to the efforts of
American Friends and to the many
pilgrims who visit the Jordans neigh-
borhood annually from Pennsylvania
that this historic little chapel was
opened in May of last year after an
illness of nearly a century. Regu-
lar services are now held all the year
round. Old Jordans will be estab-
lished as a guest house, and will be
the center of a summer gathering of
members of the Society of Friends
annually from all parts of the world.
It is planned to have sessions of ed-
ucational and religious conferences
here in the open air of two or three

weeks' duration somewhat after the
manner of the American Chautauqua.
Old Jordans will be open also all the
year round as a permanent hotel,
while a feature of its provisions for
guests in the warmer months will be
the tenting facilities to be afford-
ed on its broad lawn and surround-
ing lands.—London Standard.

SOCIALISM'S GAIN

Writer Says It Is Not Confined to Any
Particular Section.

(From the New York Evening Post.)
The remarkable showing made by
the Socialist party in the Los Angeles
primaries would have furnished val-
uable material for the author of the
excellent article contributed by Robert
P. Hoyle to the Journal of Political
Economy, under the title of "The
Rising Tide of Socialism."

That there is such a rising tide
is a matter of common knowledge to
which Mr. Hoyle's figures lend pre-
cision. At the present time there
are not less than 435 Socialist office-
holders distributed over thirty-three
states and about 160 municipalities
and election districts. Among these
are one congressman, one state sen-
ator, sixteen state representatives and
twenty-eight mayors and village pres-
idents.

The stronghold of Socialism is in
the Middle West, with fully 70 per
cent of the Socialist officeholders.
Wisconsin alone furnishing 22 per
cent. The greater number of Social-
ist officeholders do not come from
the large cities, Milwaukee, Berkeley
and Butte being the only three of im-
portance. Nearly 80 per cent of So-
cialists hold office in places having
a population under 5,000, and about
one-third come from communities
with a population of less than 1,000.

So that we have the first of sev-
eral accepted generalizations, of which
the writer makes a number. The first
is that Socialism thrives in the large
towns on the discontent of factory
populations. Out of seventy-eight
communities which elected Socialists to
office, agriculture was a predom-
inant element in thirty-five.

Mr. Hoyle deduces from such fig-
ures that Socialism, while further ad-
vanced in the Middle West, is not
confined to any section of the country.
"It is most markedly pervasive," he
writes, "and its widespread successes
indicating that beneath the surface it
is a force developing throughout the country."

WHALE CRIES LIKE INFANT.

Two young whales entered the har-
bor of South Bend, Wash., a few days
ago, and on arriving near the mouth
of North River, one of them became
entangled in a fish net. The owner
of the net declares that the whale's
distress on finding itself trapped was
almost pathetic and that it cried like
a baby.

The fisherman could easily have
killed the whale, but he contented him-
self with assisting it to escape, when
both whales hastily departed from
that vicinity.

FOR THEY ARE WEARY.

(From the San Francisco Star.)
Let it be trusted that in the course
of time a pitying Providence will see
fit to put an end to the controversy
between Superintendent of Banks Wil-
liams and Alden Anderson. For will
not the people weary long?

Bamberger Electric Line to
Salt Lake, every hour, on the
train, in an hour—express every
train—freight every day.

Taft SEES THE ERRORS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—In
the current issue of the Out-
look there appears an article
entitled "President Taft's own
view," in which the President
discusses current topics with
an interviewer in part as fol-
lows:

"Mr. President, if you could begin
your administration again, would you
repeat your Winona speech to-mor-
row?" the interviewer asked.

"In phraseology, no; in effect, yes.
Had I known as much then as I do
now, I should have realized that there
are some things one cannot leave to
be taken for granted. I detected that
speech to a stenographer on the cars
between two stations and glanced
through it only enough to straighten
its grammar. If I had revised it de-
liberately, as I ought to have done,
I should have clarified several pas-
sages. And, particularly, I should
have changed the sentence in which
I proclaimed the Payne tariff act the
best ever passed. The comparative
word has been a better descrip-
tion than the superlative; for, what-
ever its shortcomings, the act still
contains less to be criticized than its
predecessors and it did, as a whole,
revise the existing schedule
downward."

"Tariff and Cost of Living."
"Is your tariff-reduction program
based on the theory that it will bring
about a corresponding reduction in
the cost of living?"

"I think that that effect is greatly
overestimated. My chief objection to
a needlessly high tariff is that it
nourishes monopoly. It holds forth
a constant temptation to the forma-
tion of little trusts, which often are
more directly oppressive to the con-
sumer than large ones."

"Mr. President, you have been criti-
cized sharply for making up your
tariff board of men who are not tariff
experts."

"And that is true; they are not.
If I had been appointing a board of
tariff experts I could not have got
along with less than 25, in order to
do justice to all branches of the sub-
ject. What I undertook to do was to
make up a board of trained investi-
gators, capable of managing a thor-
ough search into the present condition
of and analyzing its elements. These
men made no pretense of being tariff
experts; they employ all the expert
help they need."

"Wishes People Thought as He."
"Realizes Fully and Tends Our
people would that the present prosperity
of the treasury is due, in no small
measure, to the existing tariff, which
notwithstanding all its faults, is a
revenue producer. There is a great
deal more than can be said for that
tariff. It gives us a most important
minimum tariff provision which I deem
of the highest importance, and which
tended to increase our foreign trade
substantially. It gave free trade with
the Philippines, which has made the
islands more prosperous than ever
in their history, without injury to our
American industry. It gave authority
that I used to create and appoint
a tariff board which, though not the
commission I sought, is doing a most
useful work; and it imposed a cor-
poration tax on which I have set my
heart, but which at times I despaired
of getting through."

"Calendar of Unfinished Business."
"Now, Mr. President, something of
the future. What do you propose
treating as your 'calendar of unfin-
ished business' for the rest of your
term?"

"In the domestic field, I suppose
reductions in the woolen and cotton
schedules, and possibly in the metal
schedules of the tariff will go to the
top of the calendar. These will be
founded as far as my recommenda-
tions are concerned on the report of
the tariff board."

"For another thing, we ought to
obtain some legislation which will
enable Alaska to develop without in-
fringing on our broad policy of con-
servation. Then there is the question
of ratifying these peace treaties with
England and France and the fiscal
treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua,
which in their way are peace
treaties also, and their purpose is to
remove one of the most prolific
causes of war."

"Work Has Political Color."
"I assume that you knew that it
has been widely reported that your
tour was the opening gun of your
campaign for re-election."
"Certainly, as is the case with all
administrations, much of what I have
done since I have been in office has
had some political color put upon it
by those who were inclined to be
critical. The truth is, however, that
political considerations have not
weighed heavily with me. I have
tried to do in each case what seemed
to me the wisest thing, regardless
of its effect upon my future."

"I am very grateful for the honors
the people have given me. I do not
affect to deny the satisfaction I
should feel if they should decide that
my first term had been fruitful
enough of good to warrant their en-
listing me for another. But I have
not been willing or shall I be to pur-
chase it at the sacrifice of my free-
dom to do my duty as I see it."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE REFERENDUM

The adoption of woman suffrage has
automatically increased the voting
population of California approximately
by 100 per cent, and, therefore, doubled
the number of names that would be
necessary to initiate or refer a meas-
ure. If women did not participate in
elections, in the next election, and
in that one only, the advantage, how-
ever, will be in favor of direct legisla-
tion. The basis for determining the
number of names required on peti-
tions will be the total vote cast for
Governor in 1910, at which time
women were not voting in California.
Women will be qualified to sign peti-
tions and there will be more voters
to the square mile or city block to
select from than there would have
been had women been denied the right
to vote.

If women take as much interest in
the election of Governor as do men,
the number of votes cast for Govern-
or in 1914 in California will be about

700,000. The total was 356,000 in
1910. Thereafter it will require 61,000
signatures to submit a law to the peo-
ple and 40,000 signatures to refer one.
In Oregon about 2000 names are re-
quired on initiative petitions and 6000
on referendum petitions.
It might be inferred from casual con-
sideration that when the voting popu-
lation is doubled the ease of obtain-
ing signatures is increased in the
same proportion. This might be true
if the added voters were men, and if
all direct legislation and all recalls
were founded on widespread public
demand. But hard cash is the motive
power that turns the petition machin-
ery of government in Oregon, and it will
be hard cash in California. The peti-
tion circulator is paid by the name.
He gets the names in the barrooms,
cigar stores, on the street corners,
and at the noon hour near the large
factories. He operates where men
congregate, where the women con-
gregate? At any place where a paid
petition circulator can approach them?
Doubling the voting population by
giving votes to women will not dou-
ble the number of loafers in the as-
semblies, increase the crowds in the
cigar stores or augment the pedestrians
on the street. A male solicitor would
not have much success in stopping
women on the street. A female solicitor
might meet with a small measure,
though we doubt it.

About the only additions to the so-
licitors' prey will be in the factories,
where women are employed. But in
return for this small help he must get
double the number of names. To ob-
tain 61,000 names for a proposed law
will likely be a wearisome and ex-
pensive task. To win 12 per cent of
the voters for the recall of a state
officer, or 22,400 names, will likely
be impossible. The promoters in each
instance must supply the money to
pay the circulators. At 10 cents a
name, which is perhaps the average
total cost of petition circulating in
Oregon, the initiative law in California
will cost its sponsors more than \$6000,
and the recall will cost its backers
more than \$6000. Particularly in the
new law, so large a sum is not likely
to be forthcoming unless the pro-
moters have heavy financial interests
in the proposed legislation.

"Truly the adoption of woman's suf-
frage has altered materially the as-
pects of the California case. The peo-
ple of Oklahoma, where prohibitive
percentages and other restrictions are
imposed on direct legislation, are now
said to be annoyed over seeing so
much governmental machinery lying
round unused and unmanageable. Cal-
ifornia in a few years is likely, too,
to begin wondering what all that ex-
citement in 1911 was about.—Portland
Oregonian.

To feel strong, have good appetite
and digestion, sleep soundly and en-
joy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters,
the great system tonic and builder.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN CHINA

From the report on the trade of
China by the acting commercial at-
tache to his majesty's legation at
Peking we learn that good progress
was made during 1910 on the lines
under construction with foreign cap-
ital and engineers, namely, the Ten-
tan-Pukow and the Canton-Kow-
loon railways. On the northern or
German section the line was opened
in Tschow, 140 miles from Tientsin,
and to Tientsin, the capital of Shan-
tung, ninety-two miles farther, where
junction is made with the German
line to Tientsin, in October.

Work is proceeding on the section
from Tientsin to Yenchow, the
completion of the whole northern sec-
tion of 230 miles is expected in the

spring of 1912. On the southern or
British section, begun in 1909, work
was delayed owing to floods in the
low-lying districts through which the
major portion of the line passes. Rails
have been laid to Hsuechow Fu, 211
miles from Pukow, and the comple-
tion of the whole section of 236 miles
is expected in 1912. The northern
section was linked up with the imperi-
al railways of North China at Tien-
tsin station and through traffic inau-
gurated on December 19, 1910. Tschow
is thus placed in direct railway
communication with Berlin.

When connection is made between
the southern section and the Shanghai
Nanking Railway at Nanking it will
be possible to travel by train from
Shanghai to Calais. On the Chinese
section of the Canton-Kowloon Rail-
way good progress was made during
1910, and a section of twenty-nine
miles from Canton to Hsin-shan was
opened to traffic in December, and it
is hoped that the whole section of
eighty-nine miles from Canton to
Samchun will be opened shortly. The
short British section of twenty-two
miles from Kowloon to Samchun was
formally opened to traffic on October
1, 1910.

The negotiations for a joint work-
ing agreement between the British
and Chinese administrations have not
made much progress, the Chinese re-
fusing to agree to the proposals for
joint management put forward by the
Hongkong Government, and offering
instead terms of joint working on a
basis of entirely separate man-
agement, which the colonial
authorities have so far been unable to
accept. The French built the control-
led Loakai-Yunnan Railway, 2,291
miles long, was formally opened to
traffic in April, 1910. The reconstruc-
tion and conversion to standard
gauge of the Antung-Mukden Rail-
way, 187 miles, under Japanese con-
trol, has made good progress and will
shortly be completed.

The progress made during the past
year on railways being built by the
Chinese themselves has been less sat-
isfactory. The state of affairs in the
Canton-Hankow, the Hangchow-Nin-
po and the Szechuan-Hankow lines
has shown the Chinese the difficulty
of making much progress in railway
construction with their own resources
and knowledge, and on May 20, 1911,
a loan of \$30,000,000 for the construc-
tion of 1200 miles of railway in Hin-
nan, Hupai and Szechuan provinces
was concluded between the Ministry
of Communications and groups of
British, French, German and Ameri-
can bankers.

On the Canton section of the Can-
ton-Hankow line only five miles were
added during the year, making a total

THAT BASEMENT OPENING The Only Toyland of Ogden

Wait and Watch for the Date
"The Crockery People"

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can bankers.

On the Canton section of the Can-
ton-Hankow line only five miles were
added during the year, making a total

of sixty miles in five years, and on
other lines comparatively little has
been done. On the Chanchun-Kirin
line—eighty miles—now being built
with Japanese capital and engineers,
more energy has been shown, and
rails were laid for fifteen miles in
December, 1910, and it is expected that
the line will be completed by the end
of this year. The estimated mileage
of Chinese railways (including the
Manchurian lines) open to traffic was,
in 1908, 3,900 miles; in 1909, 4,500
miles, and on December 31, 1910,
5,217 miles.—Engineering

PETROLEUM EXPERIMENTS

Report of Interest to Oil Men Issued
by United States Geological
Survey

The United States Geological Sur-
vey has for several years carried on
experimental work in cooperation
with the Johns Hopkins University
to determine the cause of the differ-
ences in color, gravity, and other fea-
tures of crude oils found in the same
oil field.

Four years ago David T. Day
found that crude oil can not ooze
through the pores of dry shales with-
out leaving in the pores a part of the
heavier oils it contains. The experi-
ments showing this fact made it seem
possible that differences between vari-
ous Pennsylvania oils were due to the
density and the dryness of the shales
through which they had been diffused,
and suggested that these simpler
Pennsylvania oils may have been dif-
fused through shales from more com-
plicated asphaltic oils containing sul-
phur.

The whole subject is reviewed in
Bulletin 475 of the United States Geo-
logical Survey, by J. Elliott Gilpin
and Oscar E. Bransky. The authors
particularly emphasize the results of
recent experiments made by them to
determine whether it is simply the
thickest oils in a given crude oil
which are separated out when oil dif-
fuses through shale or whether the
rate of diffusion depends on the kind
of oil.

The results of these experiments
show the remarkable fact that un-
saturated oils—even those as thin as
or thinner than saturated oils—are
held back in the shale. Thus when a
solution of benzol (saturated) and a
solution of benzol (unsaturated) is al-
lowed to diffuse upward through a type of
shale (which is a good type of
shale for experimental purposes), the
benzol tends to collect in the lower
sections and the paraffin oil in the
upper sections of the tube. It has al-
so been found that if water is added
to shale containing a mixed solution

of saturated and unsaturated oils and
sulphur compounds, the water drives
out the saturated portion more easily
than the unsaturated. The sulphur
compounds also cling to the clay. The
possibility is thus established that the
simpler paraffin-base oils may have
been derived by diffusion through
shales from more complex asphaltic-
base oils. The significance of these
experiments as regards oil deposits
is discussed at length in the report,
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POSSIBLE SOURCES OF POTASH

In a recent Geological survey re-
port on potash the hope is expressed
that every salt producer in the Uni-
ted States will in the future, when
boring or otherwise exploring for salt,
be on the lookout for possible occur-
rences of potash compounds. At present
the Geological Survey has a deep
drilling party at work in the arid
west, where vast deposits of salt
are known to exist, in an endeavor
to find possible sources of potash and
nitrate of soda—two of the three es-
sential elements of "complete fertili-
zer," a recognized necessity for suc-
cessful agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has
also been conducting special investi-
gations in the west in search of pot-
ash deposits, and Secretary Wilson
now announces that they have been
found in large quantities. If the me-
chanical details for the production of
the potash work out successfully as
anticipated, the indications are
that there will be more than ample
supply for the annual needs of the
United States, which now require the
importation of over \$10,000,000 worth
of potash. Further information on
this subject of the discovery of Ameri-
can sources of potash will be with-
held until Congress assemblies, when
it will be communicated to the leg-
islative committees having the mat-
ter in charge.

A VITAL SPOT.

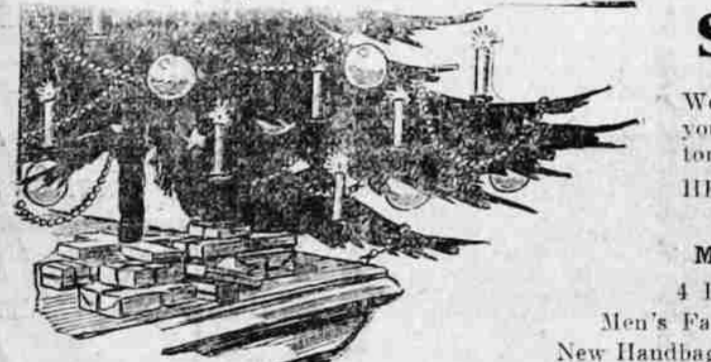
(From Leslie's Weekly.)
Senator Robert L. Fiddling Bob
Taylor tells about a man in the back-
woods of Tennessee who applied for
a pension for a gunshot wound. An
examining surgeon of the Medical
Board striped and examined him
ejaculating family:

"Old man, we cannot find a single
blemish on your hide. Where were
you shot during the war?"
The old man said: "Well, gentle-
men, I was shot in the substitute."

Read the Classified Ads.

HOLIDAY NECKWEAR

We fortunately secured a sample line from one of the lead-
ing NEW YORK MANUFACTURERS. This gives us a
great variety of one of a kind and the price is very much
cheaper than the regular. The line is now on display and
now is the time to make your selections. Nothing is nicer
for presents—25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 95c, up to \$3.50.



WARM BATH ROBES
Double-Faced, \$2.25, \$3.25, \$4.50 and \$5.00.
Fitted Mufflers 25c
26 and 28-in Umbrellas, \$1.00, \$1.50, up to
\$6.00.

Shop Early

We can serve you better. Besides,
you get the choicest things. Come
tomorrow.

HERE ARE SOME ITEMS FOR
YOUR MEMO:

MEN'S SILK LIBLE ROSE
4 Pair in Dainty Box, \$1.00

Men's Fancy Suspenders, 65c and 75c
New Handbags, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.50 and \$3.50

Best French Gloves \$1.50
Warm Knit Gloves 50c
Aviation Caps 75c, \$1.25, \$1.50

Spend Your Money Here and Save Your
Cash Checks.

Handkerchiefs A BEAUTIFUL LINE FOR YOU 5c, 10c up to \$1.50

FUR COATS .. \$50.00 to \$75.00
FUR SETS .. \$15.00 to \$175.00
FUR SCARFS .. \$5.00 to \$125.00
FUR MUFFS .. \$6.00 to \$50.00
Don't you think you would like
one?

TABLE LINEN and NAPKINS
to match, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 & \$2.00 per yd.
NAPKINS—Large 3-4 Size
\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per doz.

WARM BLANKETS

For Cold, Chilly Nights.

Cotton Sheet Blankets 44c
Cotton Sheet Blankets, large size 98c
Cotton Blankets, heavy \$2.00
Wool Blankets \$4.50
Wool Plaid Blankets \$5.50

TOYS & DOLLS

BALCONY SECTION

Make your selection now and we will de-
liver later.

Ten Dol-
lars worth
of Cash
Checks
gives you
50c in
Goods
Free

Paine & Hurst
DRY GOODS STORE

Evening
Shades in
New Silk
25c

SUIT AND COAT SALE



**150 Suits at
Half Price
250 Suits at
Mfg's Cost**

**OUR ENTIRE LINE OF
CARACULS AND PLUSHES
AT COST**

EVERY DOLLAR PURCHASED BE-
FORE 1 O'CLOCK WE WILL GIVE
TWO CHANCES ON OUR PIANO.



LADIES' CARACUL COATS